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Nem-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-King Alfonso left Paris yesterday; there is much excitement in Spain over the hostile reception to the King. - King Milan was received with great enthusiasm in Belgrade, Members of the Abbey Opera Company sailed from Havre. — A monument commemorating the deeds of Urbano Rattazzi was unveiled at Alessandria, Italy, on Sunday. Domestic .- Two persons were killed and twenty

were wounded by a railway collision near Fort Plain yesterday morning. ==== The Ohio Court yesterday decided that the church property held in the late Archbishop Purceli's name is in part hable for his debts ==== The New-Jersey Trade and Labor Congress met at Trenton yesterday. Nine of the assailants of Father Gramliviz, a Nanticoke, were held for trial, ____ A suit is pending in Boston to recover large sums of money presented by an old lady to Warren R. Biodgett. ___ Judge Hoadly made a campaign speech at Cleveland last night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Dr. W. L. Shine was taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane yesterday. == The new two-cent stamps were sold at the Post Office to the number of 1,600,. 000. = A presentment by the Grand Jury on the subject of the water-meter frauds was made public. = Meetings of the trustees and alumni of Columbia College were held ____ The newsdealers held several meetings and made arrangements for their demonstration, ==== Few at tempts to evade the Tenemant House Cigar law were reported. ____ The New-York baseball nine defeated the Brooklyn nine. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 85,57 cents, = Stocks were extremely dull, and, after small and irregular fluctuations, closed with some general gains on Saturday's last figures.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59°; lowest, 49°; average, 53°s°.

A natural explanation is finally offered for the extraordinary conduct of the terrible Dr. Shine, who from time to time has appeared before the New-York public, generally with a smoking pistol in his hand. The poor man was bordering on insanity and was not (responsible for his actions. His friends have at length moved in the matter and yesterday be was sent to Bloomingdale asylum. So decided a step probably could not well have been taken before. but it is difficult to understand why the elevated railroad company saw fit to keep Dr. Shine for so long a time in a prominent position. His failing condition for a long time must have been known to his friends and employers.

How curious mortals are to see something new under the san was shown by the crowds which flocked to the Post Office during the early hours of yesterday morning to buy the new two-cent stamps. A few of the purchasers were dealers who wanted some of the first-sold stamps of the new issue to sell again as curiosities, but the bulk of the crowd apparently was actuated by curiosity pure and simple. The sale before 5 p. m. was enormous, numbering not less than 1,600,000 stamps. It is too early, of course, to make even the wildest guess as to the effect of the reduction upon the revenue of the New-York office. But the ease and thoroughness with which the employes attended to this rush of business speak volumes for the excellent management of Postmaster Pearson.

In our Washington dispatches will be found some statistics relating to the effect upon the nation's income of last winter's legislation touching the tariff and the internal revenue.

June 30, 1884. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the falling off in the customs duties was nearly \$9,500,000, and the decrease in the receipts from internal taxes \$9,500,000. At this rate, the falling off in the year's revenue would amount to \$79,000,-000. Netwithstanding its reduced revenue, the Government has been able to live within its means, its receipts over expenditures being \$15,000,000. These figures may furnish a strong argument why the Republican party "must go"; but it is at least not apparent at first glance.

The Hamilton County (Ohio) D'strict Court has rendered a decision in the matter of Archbishop Purcell's debts which will attract much attention. When this Roman Catholic prelate failed in the banking business a few years ago for three and a half millions, most of the 10,000 creditors believed that the diocesan property should be, and could be, sold to satisfy their claims. It was, owing to the provisions of the canon law, all in the Archbishop's name. The decision of the District Court, however, does not sustain this belief. It is laid down that the Archbishop really held the property in trust for the congregations, and that only so far as he had actually invested borrowed money in them can they be considered liable. This is the principle running through the whole decision, varying only in its application to special blocks of preperty. Practically the finding of this court will settle nothing, for the case will be carried to the Supreme Bench. It is of some little interest now to recall that Judge Hoadly, of Ohio, argued before the court that all the property in the Archbishop's name could be sold to pay the debts. Moreover, the Archbishop held to that view himself.

HOW THE CITY IS DEFRAUDED.

Judge Cowing received from the September Grand Jury yesterday a presentment which puts in a clear and effective way the need of a radical change in many of the municipal departments. The Jury found that no method is employed for even ordinary tests of the accuracy of some of the most important books of record. These books are posted in a loose and careless manner without being subjected to the proper cross checks. Only a system full of defects and errors, or rather an utter lack of system, made possible the thefts of the last few years in the Dock Department, in the coupon branch of the Controller's office, in the Water Rent Bureau of the Department of Public Works, and in the Bureau of Tax Arrears. And in what city department is there a more thorough plan of checks and postings? No one who has given the subject careful attention would be surprised to hear any day that another thief had been discovered accidentally in some one of the departments, and that thousands or tens of thousands of deliars of city funds, or of money that should have come to the city, were missing. The case with which the public funds can be stolen has been shown in all the cases mentioned above, and of course this offers the strongest temptation to any dishonest clerk. He is encouraged to crime, also, by the fact that such discoveries of stealing as are made are not due to the vigilance or acuteness of superior officers. The frauds are found out by accident, and a man who is kept from dishonesty simply by fear of exposure is not long in overcoming that fear when he finds that accident only will lead to his detection and punishment.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury that a board of experts be appointed to examine the records of all the financial departments of the city from July 1, 1877, should be acted on. The public has no confidence in the Commissioners of Accounts. One of them is a babbler who delights in nothing so much as in long-winded harangues to reporters as to the wonderful things which he and his assothem seems to be of much use in securing the results for which they were appointed. By all means let us have the experts and let them search to the very bottom. They will find enough to warrant their employment. The c ty has too many relics of the Tweed times in important positions in the departments, it has too many drones and too many political hangers-on to secure anything like honest work. So long as men in high office continue to defraud the community of the service for which they are liberally paid by giving their time almost exclusively to partisan intrigue and schemes for personal advancement, so long will there be thievish subordinates not a few. And whether the man who cheats the city out of that which the city pays for is any better than the man who puts the city property in his pocket is an interesting question in ethics.

THE AFFRONT TO ALFONSO.

The insults offered to the Spanish King illustrate the logic of historical sequence as well as the bad manners and puerile passion of the Paris mob. The impressive ceremonial witnessed in the Niederwald on Friday last, when the statue of Germania holding the Watch of the Rhine was unveiled, called forth an outburst of impotent rage from bands of brawlers in the boulevards, and on the next day there was an exhibition of discourtesy and spite, as ignoble as it was senseless. King Alfonso was repeatedly hissed and insulted in the streets of Paris by a cowardly rabble whose enmity had been incurred from the compliment paid him by the German Court in giving him a purely formal appointment to the command of Uhlan regiment. Here then is the last link in the historical sequence. It was the candidature of the German Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen for the throne of Spain that led to the angry remonstrances of Ollivier and Gramont, the arbitrary demands of Benedetti at Berlin, and the campaign culminating with marvellous rapidity at Sedan.

Thirteen years of undisputed supremacy in European politics have enabled Germany to commemorate with Imperial dignity the crowning triumph that was then achieved by her soldiers and her diplomatists. The Watch of the Rhine, which has been so vigilantly kept, is embodied in a magnificent memorial of the Fatherland's art. What is the attitude of France? Does she stand in haughty silence, conscious that it was a dynasty rather than a nation that was overthrown at Sedan in the war caused by the Spanish succession? No; the brawlers in her capital will not allow her to remain voiceless in Germany's hour of proud reminiscence. They crowd about Alfonso's carriage with hisses, groans and curses, acclaiming him with envenomed hatred as the Uhlan King. Thirteen years after war was declared because a Hobenzollern Prince had been proposed as a candidate for the Spanish throne, the rightful heir and constitutional King is insulted in Paris because he has been gazetted as the commander of a company

of Uhlans. It is not strange that the press in France should condemn with unwonted unanimity so

They show the workings of these laws for the | sorry an exhibition of malignant discourtesy. first three months of the fiscal year ending | President Grévy has been profuse in his expressions of regret, and the Ministry have sought to discriminate sharply between the French people with their natural instincts of hospitality and politeness, and the ignorant mon with its mischief-making fanatical leadeis; but the insult is too flagrant to be explained away. It has made a profound impression upon the Spanish people, and Alfonso has returned with precipitate haste to Madrid. Republicans and Liberals, like Castelar, whose sympathies have been enlisted on the side of France, are now disconcerted. Royalists and Constitutionalists unite in condemning so wanton an outrage, and are new half-inclined to favor an alliance with Germany, although they would have scouted it a week ago. So easy is it for a Paris mob to excite resentment and prejudice on the Continent and to strengthen Bismarck's hand in the intricate game of continental diplomacy.

THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE,

The Republican machine in New-York State is being rapidly disestablished. Political power once more is lodged with the masses of the party, and not with self-constituted leaders. The Richfield Springs Convention was not simply a gathering of passive men called together to put through a slate. The ticket was in reality nominated by the delegates, not by a machine behind the delegates.

It was conspicuously different at Buffalo. While the Republican machine is going to pieces the Democratic machine is flourishing like a green bay tree. Nothing was done in the Democratic Convention that had not been first cut and dried by the clique that follows the lead of Daniel Manning. Mr. Purcell, of Rochester, had earned the nomination for Secretary of State by long and efficient services for the Democracy. The sentiment of the rank and file of the party was in his favor. Leading Democratic newspapers commended him for the position. But the machine did not like him, and forced a much less popular man upon the ticket-a man that it had agreed upon in advance of the meeting of the Convention. The same was true of the other nominations. They were dictated to the delegates by Manning and his crowd. The machine was in such capital working order that any opposition was foolish. So well was this fact realized that when the time came for naming a State Engineer, a delegate cried out to the recognized spekesman for the machine: "What's the name of the slate candidate?"

The independent voter can be counted upon to ponder upon these facts. In his opinion the machine must go. Therefore it is not easy to induce him to vote for machine-made candidates who are running against a trustworthy ticket named by representatives of the

DEMOCRATIC "GENEROSITY."

The Democratic idea of the uses of public office and of the administration of the public service, particularly of the judicial department, was well illustrated at Trenton the other night by Mr. Leon Abbett, who has the misfortune to be running this year for Governor of New-Jersey. It was at a Democratic meeting to ratify Mr. Abbett's misfortune. Speeches had been made by Attorney-General Stockton and Charles E. Hendrickson. Concerning Judge Dixon, the Republican candidate for Governer, opposed to Mr. Abbett, the Attorney-General said: "What can I say as to a gentleman who has thrice been appointed by Democratic Governors to the Supreme Court Bench, and who stands preeminent among the judges of the State? Nothing except that the Republican Convention was very stupid in making a poor candidate for Governor out of a most excellent terms of Judge Dixon, saving he was so useful n his present position that all good citizens should unite to keep him there. Following Mr. Leon Abbett to say anything deroga-Republican candidate, they claim, has been indorsed by two Democratic Governors who have appointed him to the Supreme Court Bench. This is true; but he was appointed in order that the Bench might be kept non-partisan, and this generosity of Democratic Governors is rewarded by the taking from that non-partisan Bench of a man to flight the Democracy. This teaches that generosity is wasted upon the Republicans. I stand to-day at the head of an aggressive Democracy that mean no sort of compromise with the Republicans."

According then to Mr. Leon Abbett, the udicial office is not so much a public trust as an item in the capital stock of political parties for trading purposes. The Democratic Governors who appointed Judge Dixon did not have in view the public interest, but made the appointment merely as an act of genersity to their opponents. The appointment was not a duty they had to perform, a reponsibility to discharge; only a gift they and at their disposal; and instead of rewarding a political friend with it, they exhibited rare generosity and gave it to an opponent. And now, Judge Dixon having shown such ability and capacity in the office of Judge that the people recognize his fitness for a higher office and desire him to fill it. Mr. Abbett thinks those who have nominated him are guilty of the basest ingratitude to the Democratic party. It strikes us he might have made a much nore forcible argument for the election of a Democratic Governor had he offered the instance of the appointment of Judge Dixon to show that Democratic Governors were in the habit of making unexceptionable selections for the Bench, and on the strength of the precedent appealed to the New-Jersey voters to continue the party in power. But Mr. Abbett seems unable to see anything but party. He does not commend past administrations for having made such a wise and proper appointment. On the contrary, he inferentially condemns them for it because he sees nothing in it but uncalled-for generosity to opponents which they repay with base ingratitude. "No more such appointments," says Mr. Leon Abbett, "if I should be elected Governor," He is "at the head of an aggressive Democracy that mean no sort of compromise with the Republicans." Which is another euphuism, we suppose, for the old adage-not so popular now as formerly-"To the victors belong the

TRIAL BY PULPIT.

The New-Haven clergyman, whose public references to William Lewis as the probable murderer of Rose Ambler have been criticised with almost as much severity as they deserved, has been defending himself, and by way of showing how well satisfied he is with his own course, has been repeating what he said. At the same time he indiguantly resents the charge of sensational presening. He insists that his incention was "to go back of the fact of the "murder and look into the life of this man, and see if there is any good reason for thinking he " might be the murderer because of a shameful already flying in some of the Western States he will

lack of moral principles and virtuous instincts | have the painful reflection rorced upon his mind ! which alone mark the career of the upright, and to draw a lesson from his experience that might be beneficial to those on the way to "ruin." The preacher then proceeded to repeat the sermon "for the benefit of the press," in the columns of which he appears not unwilling to

figure. It does not seem to have occurred to him that it is no part of a clergyman's duty to point out murderers. The law has its own machinery for that purpose. Neither is it any part of a clergyman's duty to reason from a man's actions when he hears of a murder, or from his habits of life, that he is a murderer, and to denounce him from the pulpit. Such clews as these belong to the detectives, and even men of that class are often mistaken about them. The pulpit is the last place in the world where popular feeling should be stimulated against persons who may soon be tried for their lives or where sensational inferences should be made upon the basis of suspicion and circumstantial evidence. If Dr. M. H. Houghton must have murderers for pulpit use, let him take those that have been convicted-not to say hanged.

VULGARITY IN HIGH LIFE.

If the full history of the recent railway excursions in the Northwest should ever be written, some extraordinary incidents would have to be disclosed to an astonished world. A few odd things have already been published. We hear of foreigners, in good social position, begging for invitations to a free journey and entertainment, and behaving with such rudeness to their hosts and their fellow-guests as to be a nuisance to the whole party. We hear of some men whose conduct was so bad that they were expelled from the train. We hear of unparalleled liberties taken with the purse and credit of the entertainers, who were obliged on several occasions to interfere for the purpose of keeping the guests within bounds. Altogether the noble and aristocratic visitors seem to have regarded the Yellowstone and Northern Pacific excursions as public scrambles out of which they were to get all they could. The smartest man was he who snatched first at whatever he wanted. As for the mutual respect and courtesy which are supposed to prevail between the master of the feast and his company, of these it is hard to find any trace.

The worst offenders appear to have been English gentlemen. We use the word gentleman of course in the conventional sense, to indicate the position which these persons are supposed to hold in their own country. It might, surprise us to observe such unpardonable breaches of decorum on the part of men who are never done complaining of the vulgarity of Americans, and whose newspapers lament the annual summer migration of Yankee tourists as an irruption of barbarians; but those who have studied the average British tourist are well aware that he is one of the most unmannerly of civilized beings, Whether he is a lord or a bagman, whether he is climbing the Alps or "doing the States," he excels all the rest of mankind in the faculty of making himself disagreeable. He is not offensive at home; but when, he goes abroad he leaves his good behavior behind him. He puts off conventionality of manners along with conventionality of dress. Politeness is a duty which one assumes along with frock-coats and silk hats; with a suit of tweeds comes the liberty to make one's self comfort-

able and do as one pleases. The origin of this odious habit is the conviction, deep-rooted in the breast of so many Englishmen, that nothing outside of England is of much account. It is not necessary to be are not Englishmen. It is no shame to beg fruit. Pretty soon the farmer came along. for favors, because this country is not like Judge." Mr. Hendrickson spoke in high England. It is no disgrace to abuse a liberal "do it at home, but here, you know, it's differ-"ent." Most of the offenders probably do not these speakers it was hardly possible for care for the disapprobation of the people tory to the character of his opponent, that even the young men who were put off a free country !" "Mebbe it is, but them's my but this is what he did say: "The the cars in the Rocky Mountains regarded reputation at home.

Nevertheless there is a considerable section that a gentleman at home is also a gentleman abroad, and which will read the accounts from | Eris. the Villard and Hatch excursions with mortification and resentment. And therefore we are glad that some of the newspaper correspondents in speaking of the scandals to which we have referred have not hesitated to mention certain names.

TWO OF A KIND.

The two-cent postage-stamp and the three-cent TRIBUNE are to be regarded as two of America's most popular institutions. Indeed, both are fairly to be included among the necessities of modern hie on this continent. Under the carnal Roman civilization the two things which no well-regulated family felt it could do without were " bread and the tircus." During our civil war Dr. Holmes wrote in estay in which he held that the two indispensables of that excited period were "bread and the newspaper." To-day-and we desire to be quite modest in the matter-when you have eliminated from a sensible man all his artificial wants and all his real ones that be can possibly spare, and so have brought about a survival of the two that he regards as most vital, what remains? The two-cent stamp and the news-that is to say, the three-cent TRIBUNE.

" Bread and the circus " may easily have satisfied the Romans. They had ungenteel apperites. Not a man of them was up to dining well by just gazing upon a hily. Besides, they knew nothing of the art of meeting an emergency. When the young princess in the story was informed that some folks in the kingdom had no bread to cat she promptly exclaimed, "Then I should think they would eat pound-cake." The Romans not having Delmonico's cook-book in their libraries probably knew nothing about the pleasing alternative of pound-cake. As for the circus, well, in those centuries before the dawn of the Christian era the clown's jokes were newer and the lemonade lacked the pink tinge suggestive of adulteration. It is not difficult to understand why Dr. Holmes should name the newspaper a sine qua non of the war period. He is a man of large wisdom and experience. But how did he happen to agree with the Romans in naming bread as the other necessity? Can it be he failed to realize that the breakfast-table of which he was so long the autocrat was made indispensable, not by the bread it furnished, but by ethereal provender that never was on sea or land "?

In naming the two-cent stamp and the three-cent TRIBUNE as the two things that people must have, one naturally recalls the interesting fact that both have just made a reduction in their price. The stamp, in view of the generous patronage bestowed upon it by a discriminating public, felt warranted in dropping from three cents to two. For the same good reason THE TRIBUNE dropped from four cents to hree. To-day, with popularity greatly increased by the reduction, more emphatically than ever before the former continues to be the leading American stamp and the latter the leading American news-

paper. There is one marked difference, however, between the popular two-cent stamp and the popular TRIBUNE. The tormer can be licked.

Perhaps when the turkey hears that snow is

that Thanksgiving is not so very far off,

The military appointment conferred upon King Alfonso was by no means an unusual honor. Foreign sovereigns and princes who attend the annual field mancavres of the German army are ordinarily honored in this way-the command of a regiment or of a company being nominally entrusted to them. Queen Victoria's sons have enjoyed this privilege and ordinarily it is looked upon in Berlin merely as an official courtesy to members of Royal houses. The circumstance would not have created any illfeeling in Paris if Alfonso's visit to Germnay had not been made at a moment when the victorious issue of the war with France was to be commemorated.

The summer, the three-cent stamp and Hoadly's hopes of carrying Ohio are things of the past.

An American Minister at the Court of St. James did something toward making the great game of draw poker respectable by revising the rules and introducing it in English society, but we were not aware that it had become a source of clerical relaxation. Yet we notice that a Brooklyn minister is reported to have said in one of his sermons last Sunday: "The Roman Catholic Council now sitting in New-York applands Archbishop Hughes and goes him one better by deciding to take its children out of the public schools," As there was no supplemental allusion to the "pot" or to any final "call," it is possible that the pulpit was not in this instance drawing" upon its own resources for purposes of vigorous illustration, but was merely borrowing the current phrases of some of the back paws nearest the door.

D. Manning & Co. (limited), Machinists, Grover Seveland, special partner. Caucuses run with neatness and dispatch. Manipulation of delegates and slates for Democratic State Conventions a specialty. Agents wanted in every county to pull wires and lay pipes. No Tammanvites need apply. Particular attention paid to sitting down on wouldbe nominees. Refer by permission to W. Purcell, Rochester. All communications confidential-

It is the opinion of The Albany Argus that "every nominee [on the Democratic ticket] comes up to the Jefferson standard." We had forgotten that Jefferson ever developed an abnormal appetite for public furniture, or that he ever was indicted by a reputable organ of his own party for dishonorable official conduct. It looks as if Jefferson must go.

A weekly " sporting" paper published in this city is getting more advertising than it bargained for. In one of the Southern States it is a misdemeanor to sell or circulate it, and in many other towns in the South and West there is a movement on foot to drive it out of the market as an obscene publication, This is evidence that decency and morality are still potent facts in the community.

PERSONAL.

The wife and daughter of the late Montgomery Blair are still living at the Silver Springs, Md., mestead. The youngest son is at Princeton

Mr. William D. Howella bas established himself and family at No 4, Louisburg Square, Boston, and intends to remain there for a year at least. He is somewhat stouter than when he went away, and his heavy mustache wears a more marked tinge of

It is said that there, is no photograph of the Rev. Phillips Brooks in existence that can be put upon the market. Once a photographer obtained a negative and began to print portraits of the breacher, but Mr. Brooks visited him, bought the

John Jarrett, who has resigned the presidency of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and will this week enter upon his duties as managing agent of the United States Tin Plate Association, landed in this city a poor immigrant from South Wales, on May 24, 1862, sixteen years old. He went that autumn to Duncansville, Penn., and obtained work in an iron mill. On his first Sunday there he went out for a walk, and seeing an orehard, laden with fine apples, swung himself up ceremonious in the States, because the Yankees | the nearest tree and began to help himself to the 'er ye doin' up that tree, young fellow ?" .. I'm 'elpin myself to some happies, sur," the young man's hospitality; "of course one wouldn't fellow smilingly responded "Elpin yourself to some happles, zoor, are ye?" cried farmer, in exaggerated mimicry of the young foreigner's dialect. "And who the blazes told you you might 'eip yourself to my happles?" "Why, "stammered whom they have affronted; and we dare say the apple-eater is innocent perplexity, "hisn't this apples. You come down off a' that tree." The their expulsion only as a piquant Western adventure which could not possibly hurt their bad only recently landed, gave him a kind but emphatic exposition of the rights of property in

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Secretary Lincoln left of English society which cherishes the idea | Washington Saturday night for Sandusky, Ohio, to spend a few days near there on the shore of Lake

> Washington, Oct. 1 .- Lieutenant Garlington, who commanded the Greely relief expedition, arrived in Washington this morning and reported at the War Department. Lieurenant Garlington will report directly to the Secretary of War as soon as that officer returns to Washington.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nebraska has probably reached the climax f absurdity in the way of naming towns. One of the owns in that State has just been named Base Ball. The appoundement that there are 20,000 inely executed counterfeit sovereigns in England is making the average British tradesman anxious. Some time ago, a man in Newark, Mich. dug a well in a spot several unles distant from any lake or stream. During the past year, he has found fish in great quantities in this well. The only explanation fur-ished is that a subterranean passage connects the well with some large body of water.

A neat stroke of business, of its kind, was dished in West Troy the other afternoon, by an enterprising young man of that village, who procured gratis from a drug store lift; advertising almanaes and old them to canal boatmen as "The Life and Adven res of Jesse James." More than one brawny marine of the canal devoted the rest of the day to searching for that young man, but he had carefully taken himself out of harm's way.

Here is a story of a little London girl that til almost match some of those told about the "Fresh Air Fund" children of THE TRIBUNE. This little girl had ived in Loudon at her life, and had actually never seen a tree. She was taken into the country with many others not long ago by a benevolent society, and, when she saw the trees waving with the wind, she clang in rantic terror to her teacher, thinking that they were ome species of horriole living monaters about to attack ser. Much persuasion was required to induce her to go are ther.

The following incident, which happened at Ostend a short time ago, shows that American tourists are not by any means the only disagrecable people. An Englishman and his wife were passing the King of the gians at the races, when the wife whispered; " The King." The husband at once planted himself in front of the monarch and began fumbling in his pockets for a of the monarch and began famous in as peaces for a five-franc plece. Finding it after a few moments, he took it out and deliberately compared the head of the King thereon with that of the original. Satisfied at last, he called out ionity, "Ab, yes, it's the King sure 'enouga," and defined to get out of the way of his Majesty.

The English Society for Psychical Research which was noticed some time ago in these columns does not appear to be conspicuously successful. It was or ganized to obtain as much first-class evidence as posside, bearing on the phenomena of mind reading, clairvoyance, meameric healing, presentiments and freams, apparitions and other alleged facts of a similar character. And all persons who had any accurate knowledge about such matters were invited to communicate with the society. Thus far few have done so, and no new facts have been learnest. Professor Henry Sldgwick, the president of the society, now publishes a card in the papers in which he says: "Should any of your readers. ow or in the future, be able and inclined to send us an account, or put us on the track, of any phenamena of the kind which may have come under the cognizance of themselves or their friends, they would greatly oblige as, and would also tas we think we may fairly say; be rendering a real aid to the progress of knowledge in a direction where such aid is much needed. Nothing will, in any case, be printed or published teither with or without names, except with the full consent of the persons concerned." No especial reference appears to be made to similar phenomena in America, but doubtless the society would be extremely glad to hear of such.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MASKS AND FACES AT WALLACK'S.

The season began at Wallack's Theatre last night

and a large and remarkably brilliant audience say

there a representation of the strong and tender comedy of "Masks and Faces." Such an audience indeed, is seldom nowadays drawn together. This particular comedy has long exercised a potent attractiveness over the best taste of the best playgoing communities in this country, and the proclamation of its revival at Wallack's Theatre was the promise of great and refined pleasure. It would avail nothing to speak here of the old casts which have been provided for "Masks and Faces," or to revive memories of Warren and Fisher as Triplet, or to recall the sparkling, radiant faces of the Woffingtons of other days. It is always unjust to judge the works of to-day by standards reared upon recollections of the past, Most of the performers who emerged in this fine play last night, however, could bear no comparison for one instant with either the historic reality of the persons they assumed to represent, or the ideals most clearly outlined in the text of the piece. The representative of Cibber was suggestive of the reality; but only suggestive; the Quin and Clies were wretchedly incorrect; the Soaper and Snarl as uncouth as the rawest amateurs. Ernest Vane was made to look like an elderly General Washington, and to behave like a lecturer at a lyceum. Sir Charles Pomander seemed afraid that he should not get through his part, and it was idle nonsense for Peg to speak of him as one of the "irresistibles"; he could not have lured a fly, unless with a patent trap. Miss Measor was over-weighted with Mabel -although she made some capital strokes of simplicity and of real feeling toward the close of the banquet scene. The weight of the piece, in fact, rested exclusively upon Rose Coghlan, as Peg Woffington, and John Howson, as Triplet, and both these players the evening was one of popular triumph. Mr. Howson had a glad welcome, expressed in repeated plaudits, and he was recalled after each of his exits in the first and second acts. For a first performance of Triplet the effort was remarkable, and it should be accepted with sympathy and respect. But it was very far from being a perfect performance. In the music scene the situation greatly helps any actor who can act at all. It is the sustainment of the identity throughout by which the comedian must expect to be judged. Mr. Howson looked like an emaciated Dr. Franklin, and his forlornness went no deeper than his rags and wrinkles. The manner was alert, brisk, springy, almost spry. There was no mellowness in the work-whether of voice or emotional condition. Triplet is of the kindred of Dominia Sampson, without his learning, and the sort of literary man that never can or could be adjusted into conditions of success. Mr. Howson will have to let him drift a little-to slacken some of his cordage of practical readiness—before he can make the perfeet illusion. For Miss Coghlan it was impossible, with such surroundings, to make the deep heart

the actress felt and seen beneath the brilliant artifice that is Peg Woffington's ex-terior vesture. At the sparkling points she was ad-mirable; in the passion and the tenderness, de-ficient and cold. Her appearance, however, was very lovely, and her technical suitability to the part could not be doubted. With the andience part could not be doubted. With the andience of last night her success was not entire, but it was such as should impel her to renewed study and effort. "Masks and Faces" should be seen while it lasts, for even as now played, it is a fuxury; and it will doubtless be better played now that the ico has been broken.—"Moths" is in preparation.

MISS DAVENPORT IN FEDORA. One of the most important events of the framatic year occurred last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where Miss Panny Davenport effected her re-entrance before the New-York public, presenting, for the first time in America, Sardon's play of "Federa," and herself personating its heroine. The attendance was large, and the audience evinced deep interest in the

piece and much kindness toward the actress. A sketch of the play is furnished in the fellowing synopsis:

A section of the play is farmance in the strong synopsis:

Fedora, a Russian widow of high rank and much weath, is about to marry it second time. She returns home late at night to her Palace in St. Feteraburg, from a ball, and wearing a mask. She is in desperate anxiety. She has not seen her afflanced, her beloved Vladimir. He was to have met her at the ball and brought her home. The night wears on and brings no Vladimir. A horrible misgiving seizes upon her. Vladimar is the son of the Grand Master of the Police. Can it be that the Ninhistal—at that very moment a noise is heart behind the stage. The news is brought to her that Vladimir has been brought to her house mortally wounded, and he dies without recovering consciousness. Fedora determines to be revenged on his mardeters, whom she supposes to be Nishista; and the man who is chiefly suspected, one Loris Ipanoff, having beinken nimself to Paris, she follows aim thines, and, to click from him a confession of his guilt, endeavors, consuccessfuly, to kindle a passion in the breast of the susceptible Musewithe. But she soon begins to reciprocate it, and it is with dismay that she hears Loris avow that he killed her first love with his own hand. However, her thirst for revence predominates over her mascent in the stream of the maning he killed her first love with his own hash. However, her thirst for revenue predominates over her miscent inclination for the manderer of her betrethed, and making no doubt that Loris is a Nihilist, she writes to the police authorities at at. Peterburg that he is Viadmiri's assassin, and devises a canning scheme to enable them to seize upon him in Paris. Sue will detain him the whole of a given night in her bed-room so that a party of Russian detectives can kidnap him as he leaves her house in the carry dawn. he early dawn. The next act introduces us to Fedora's house, and sho

The next act introduces us to Fedora's house, and sho and Loris are discovered sitting together. Fedora asks, "And what was it induced you to become a Niddist?" Loris exhibits surprise, and denies that he has ever been a Niddist, or ever been implicated in any treasonable plot. "Why, then, dut you kill Viadinit?" asks fedora. "I killed him because he misled my wife, my beloved Waidu. I seized their correspendence; there it is." And no throws a packet of letters, on the table. Fedora snatches them up, teats one open after another, harriedly scaus them through, and is arms that her cherished Viadinit; the man to revenge whom she has consigned Loris to an ignominious death, has played her faise and boasted to the pariner of his guilt that he was going to marry her for her money.

Almost instantly another source of terror seizes upon her. Dawn is Last approaching. Loris must take his de-

Amost instantly another source of terror scizes upon her. Dawn is fast approaching. Loris must take his departure, and a gang of Russian aetectives are lying in wait for him beneath her window. As he moves away she exclaims: "You must net go." "But your reputation I" "I care not for my reputation. Remain." She sinks on the sofa, and the curtain falls. In the next and closing act Loris is still in Parts, Fedora's accepted lover, but he is distracted with anguish by news from home. Some spy, he tells nor, has denounced him and his family as Nihilists; his fainer and recatives have been executed, and his property has been confiscated, and, utterly unaware that the spy is herself, he tells her that he shall soon be able to take revenge upon the spy in question, a triend of his having obtained the letter denouncing his family. He has started from St. Petersburg, and is due in Paris in a few hours. Tera by remores, she takes poison, and in the agony of her y remerse, she takes poison, and in the agony of herespair confesses the truth, obtains her lover's forgive The following is the cast with which this drama was

н	It it will by a contraction a
	Princess Federa Fanny Davemporture Loris Ipanos B. Mantel Jeau de stricx Eugene McDave Pierre Boros S. C. Daion M. Louvel Speance Harring M. Vernet A. del Crim Dr. Loreck Louis B. Grissa Greich Eugene Nicholas Layins O. Jejest Nicholas Layins O. Jejest Sheldon Kinneco Sheldon Kinneco
	Tentieff
	Dissiré Lucy Fixia
	CyrilloW. J. liurle
	Ivan
	Lir MullerJames Mille
	Ziric
	Minns, Ditche
	Assistant to Doctor Dette
	Hawking German
	Countess Olga Soukaroff
	Madame de Tonnis
	Baroness Ockar Helen Bertas
	Marka Annie Whit

Miss Davenport, as Fedora, acted with a grasp of purpose, a subtlety of thought, a quiet strength of repose, and a sustained caracstness that awakened equal sur prise and pleasure. A chief detect of the personation was its lack of the involuntary elegance suitable to the station and life-long training of a lady of the highest rank in an aristocratic society; and there was a lack, also, of personal fascination ments when this quality is indispensable. All requisite allowance has to be made, however, for the trying circumstances of the occasion. Miss Davenport has never till now assissed to bear the burden of an identity so tragte as this-in which the burden of an identity so tragic as this—in which the agony of love, haired, self contempt, remorse and despair surges beneath the saith surface of affability, aritime and sweet and tender refusement. The complexity of such a character and the strain of such situations upon a woman's power of self control, of witchery, and of receless passion, present a professional ordeal of the most exacting and painful description. It is much the say of Miss Daveuport's effort—and it may be said with carness sincerity—that for the first time in her stage life she rose to the leadership and control of great passion, and seemed elevated above the common line of the artical achievement. The performance had defects of angucal achievement. The performance had defects of angularity in movement and defects of vocalism, and it lacked inherent refinement and of overwhelming magnetis charm; but it was a work of remarkable talent, and it created the effect of a sustained illusion. Miss Davenport was frequently recalled with vociferous plaudits.

RETURN OF MR. JEFFERSON.

This event-one of the most interesting of the season, since it involves the appearance of a great comedian in what, to most play-goers, will prove as entirely new bill-is set down for next Monday night, at the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Jefferson comes forward then as Caleb Plummer (in a play made by himself, out